

RAISING HOGS.

It is becoming well known that corn does not produce the best pork. In Great Britain there is an objection to corn fed pork. Corn produces a coarse flesh, and a yellow, oily fat. It is claimed that barley, rye, wheat and peas produce the best pork. A mixture of grains is most desirable, but to obtain the best results other substances require to be fed with the grain. Baked potatoes have been found excellent food for hogs, with grain. Other roots, or skimmed milk, buttermilk, etc., are also good. The grain should always be ground and soaked before feeding.

Manitoba farmers should have a profitable field before them in raising hogs. Now that a large packing industry is to be started in Winnipeg, the market will be assured for a larger quantity of hogs than has yet been produced here. The grains which give the best results for feeding can be grown here in unlimited quantities, and no trouble should be experienced in procuring the quantity of potatoes and roots for mixed feeding. Experiments have proved clearly that straight grain feeding is not as successful as a mixed feeding. This applies to other animals, but particularly to hogs.

Manitoba produces a large surplus of all kinds of grain needed. The high freight rate renders the export of coarse and low grade grains unprofitable. The country has not heretofore produced hogs enough to supply the local demand. Thus while we have been exporting cheap grains at a loss, we have been paying freights upon imported meats, or in other words, we have been importing Ontario peas and southern corn in the form of bacon, hams, etc. By feeding this cheap grain at home we would save the freight rate both ways on the cheap grain exported, and the higher priced bacon, etc., imported. The value of the grain to the Manitoba farmer would therefore be greatly increased, if fed at home, if the feeding is done intelligently and systematically.

The success of the packing industry in Manitoba will depend largely upon the farmers, who are looked to to supply the right kind of material, in required quantity. To supply this material, the first thing to look to is breeding. There are hogs and hogs, and what is required is the right kind of hogs. After this is secured, then comes the important matter of proper feeding. The great majority of our farmers are no doubt intelligent enough to soon learn what is required of them, if they will take the pains to investigate. So long as the industry of packing is confined to local requirements, the necessity of careful breeding and feeding will not be so apparent. But the industry should be established with a view to doing an export trade in the near future. The local market is limited, and any considerable increased attention given to raising hogs would soon lead to a supply in excess of home requirements. It is therefore necessary that the producers should be educated at once as to the requirements for export, so that when the supply exceeds home consumption, our packers will at once be ready to turn their attention to export markets. In another column of this number of THE COMMERCIAL will be found a few notes regarding the raising of hogs in Denmark, which may prove of interest in this connection, as it deals with the practical side of the question.

British Columbia Directory.

William's Directory of British Columbia for 1893, is out, and THE COMMERCIAL has been favored with a copy. It is an improvement upon former issues in style of got-up and typographical appearance. The printing, binding and general appearance of the book is decidedly creditable. The book contains about 1,000 pages of printed matter, and to those doing business in or with British Columbia it will be found indispensable. We congratulate the publishers—The Williams' B. C. Directory Company, limited—for the production of such a valuable and handsome work.

London March Fur Sales.

Further particulars are to hand regarding the London March fur sales. At the Hudson's Bay Company's sales prices realized were as follows:—

	Per cent.
Otter 25	higher than March 1892.
Silver Fox 30	" " "
White Fox 10	" " "
Wolverine 100	" " "
Mink 50	" " "
Beaver 10	" " "
Fisher 25	" " "
Marten 45	" " "
Black Bear 12½	" " "
Brown Bear 20	" " "
Skunk 20	" " "
Cross Fox	Same as March 1892.
Gray Fox	" " "
Wolf	" " "
Red Fox 5	lower than March 1892. 2
Lynx 10	" " "

These prices are about the same as previously noted in THE COMMERCIAL.

At C. M. Lampson & Co's. sales, prices realized were as follows:—

White Fox—same as March 1892.
Mink, E.N. and Halifax—same as March 1892

	Per cent.
Wild Cat 59	lower than March 1892.
Wolf 19	" " "
Lynx 6	" " "
Red Fox 3	" " "
Wombat 30	" " "
Gray Fox 10	" " "
Badger 25	" " "
Opossum 15	" " "
Russian Sable, Kamtschatka.. 7	" " "
Russian Sable, Yakutsky 20	" " "
Japanese Fox 25	" " "
Kangaroo 2	" " "
B'ue Fox 17½	higher than March 1892.
Cross Fox 5	" " "
Silver Fox 27½	" " "
Sea Otter 12½	" " "
Beaver 7½	" " "
Australian Opossum 2	" " "
N.W.C. Seals 44	" " "
Lobos Seals 25	" " "
Raccoon, N. 33	" " "
Raccoon, S. 13	" " "
Raccoon, S.W. 13	" " "
Raccoon, W. 23	" " "
Fisher 25	" " "
Wolverine 100	" " "
Russian Sable, Amooraky 2	" " "
Black Bear 26	" " "
Brown Bear 69	" " "
Grizzly Bear 16	" " "
Wallaby 6	" " "
Marten 25	" " "
Skunk 7	" " "
Muskrat 5	" " "
Black Muskrat 84	" " "
Hair Seals 12	" " "
Otter 26½	" " "

Mink, other than eastern, northern and Halifax, 48 per cent higher.

COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1893.

	Per cent.
Raccoon, Western. 7½	lower than Jan., 1893
Raccoon, S.W. & S 15	" " "
Gray Fox 10	" " "
Wild Cat 25	" " "
Musquash, Spring 15	" " "
Musquash, Fall .. 10	" " "
Red Fox 5	" " "
Black Bear 20	higher than Jan., 1893
Brown Bear 40	" " "
Opossum 15	" " "
Skunk 7½	" " "
Raccoon, Northern	same as January, 1893.
Musquash, Winter	" " "
Marten	" " "
Mink, Eastern, Half-fax & Northern ..	" " "
Mink, other than above,	10 per cent higher
Chinchilla, bastard	same as January, 1893
Squirrel 10 p.c.	lower than Jan, 1893

Monkey.—The reduced supply and particularly strong demand for America, caused a very lively sale at an advance of 30 per cent over January rates, the medium sorts being the dearest.

Australian Opossum—Those sold were a very mixed collection, except about 20,000 of rather good quality; prices ruled about same as at January sales.

Wallaby Wombat—Quality of those sold was much as usual; the large supply and weakened demand caused prices to recede about 25 per cent.

Bastard Chinchilla remained very neglected and mostly remain unsold.

Thibet Lamb, Coats, Crosses and Skins—Demand has become very quiet, and buyers not pleased with the quality offered; very few changed hands, and those mostly at declining prices.

China Goat Rugs—Only few were sold at the public auctions, but many were sold private at the recently moderate prices.

COPENHAGEN SALES.

At the sale of Royal Greenland Company, at Copenhagen, on February 23, the following prices were realized:—Blue fox, No. 1, from 6 to 11½ kroner; No. 2, from 6 to 6½ kroner; No. 3, from 3-7 to 3-9 kroner; No. 4 brought 5½ kroner.

White fox, No. 1, 15 to 15½ kroner; No. 2, from 6½ to 7 kroner; No. 3, from 2.70 to 2.90 kroner.

Polar bears; the following are the prices obtained for each of the 59 skins offered: No. 1, 101; No. 2, 401; No. 3, 222; No. 4, 70; No. 5, 285; No. 6, 175; No. 7, 110; No. 8, 316; No. 9, 387; No. 10, 316; No. 11, 272; No. 12, 55; No. 13, 108; No. 14, 130; No. 15, 206; No. 16, 375; No. 17, 300; No. 18, 300; No. 19, 290; No. 20, 635; No. 21, 326; No. 22, 150; No. 23, 480; No. 24, 285; No. 25, 451; No. 26, 391; No. 27, 350; No. 28, 145; No. 29, 280; No. 30, 341; No. 31, 495; No. 32, 75; No. 33, 101; No. 34, 40; No. 35, 60; No. 36, 31; No. 37, 20; No. 38, 175; No. 39, 130; No. 40, 315; No. 41, 142; No. 42, 100; No. 43, 256; No. 44, 71; No. 45, 175; No. 46, 200; No. 47, 153; No. 48, 241; No. 49, 275; No. 50, 250; No. 51, 156; No. 52, 282; No. 53, 32; No. 54, 82; No. 55, 170; No. 56, 145; No. 57, 200; No. 58, 79; No. 59, 275 kroners.—*Fur Trade Review.*

To Prevent Bursting of Frozen Pipes.

Pipes and vessels of the toughest metals burst as easily as clay pipes from the freezing of water so confined in them as to permit no room for its expansion. If a short piece of rubber hose, securely tied at each end so as to prevent the air in it from escaping, is inserted inside the water pipe, about the point where it is most likely to freeze, it will prevent the bursting of the pipe. The expansion of the freezing water is counteracted by the compression of the air confined in the rubber hose and thus relieves the pressure on the pipe.